

Dissertation on
Pileous Remittent Fever
by
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Delicious Remittent Fever

This disease seems to be more or less prevalent in every section of our country. Dr Remittent Fever is understood a fever attended with a succession of paroxysms and between each paroxysm there are evident remissions.

The remote or predisposing causes are Marsh effluvia arising from stagnant water, or putrefaction of vegetable matters; heat and moisture seems to be also a remote cause also an argillaceous soil covered with wood. — The exciting or occasional cause is exposure to Night air or any excess in exercise, eating, or drinking.

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and in fact, whatever is calculated to
enervate the system. According to the doc-
trine taught in this School as well as in
many others, the proximate cause is Spee
Morbus on the disease itself. The above
enumerated causes have their first im-
pression on the Primae Viæ. The disease
being seated in the stomach is communi-
cated, by sympathy, to every part of the
system, the circulatory system is first
affected and Fever is the consequence.
Hence the great importance of paying
particular attention to this organ in
health and disease. Saldern's remarks
are here appropriate, where, speaking of
the stomach, he observes, when the stomach
is too powerfully acted upon, its healthful
harmony with the other parts of the Body
is for a time destroyed, it no longer ex-
tends to them its natural and invigorating

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sympathies. The centre of the confederacy being disordered, sickness and debility cannot fail to pervade the whole.

The key stone of the arch being shattered and loosened the entire structure is weakened and in danger of falling to pieces.

Diagnosis The season of the Year. The disease ^{being} prevalent, the sallow complexion, purged tongue, the gastric irritation all show the nature of the disease. -

Prognosis This fever is always attended with more or less danger; the shorter and more obscure the remissions, the greater the danger to be apprehended; when the paroxysms are short and remissions considerable without any tendency to delirium or any other very distressing symptoms the danger is comparatively small.

The symptoms showing the approach of Death are great prostration of strength.

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irregularity of the pulse and voluntary motions, coldness and shrinking of the extremities, vomiting of bilious matter, hicough and involuntary discharge of faeces, the eyes set, heavy with the dilatation or contraction of the pupils, the tongue dry and fur ed the respiration difficult and laborious with cold wrists and warm hands. —

The symptoms showing a happy termination are the pulse becoming regular and soft, the tongue clean and moist, the urine depositing a sediment, the eyes instead of being dull and languid become brilliant and lively, the whole surface covered with a gentle perspiration. —

Bilious Fevers is more violent and makes its attack much more frequently in the months of August, September and October than any other months of the Year probably owing to their being a greater

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quadrant is not to be applied in the
same way as the ⁱⁿ other, and probably
be the cause of the error. The system
there is much more subject to error
and liable to disaster. The symptoms
are very numerous and vary at sometimes
commencing with great sickness and at
other times with a diarrhoea. The face, coming
in with papules, frequent yawning and
sighing, with a disinclination to sleep;
then there is a sensation of coldness all
over the body, there is a pain in the
head, back and loins, more reaction be-
comes considerable. The other does it longer
and furrows the with dignified respect
attended with great restlessness and if
there is a determination to the body, del-
irium will ensue. The eyes are suffused
with tears, and the adnata of a yellow colour.
The pulse is accelerated beating from one

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hundred to one hundred and thirty in a minute, the stomach is irritated with nausea and vomiting the countenance is pale, and the respiration: After two days of this constant paroxysm a little mustard is used, and on the surface and the patient experiences temporary relief, but is not long before he is visited with another paroxysm: when the fever comes on without any degree of coldness it is much more violent, the paroxysms are much longer and remissions shorter, when there is a considerable coldness amounting to chilliness, it puts on more the appearance of intermittent fever, and the paroxysms are shorter and remissions longer and more complete, as the fever advances the symptoms are aggravated, and on the third day if there is no crisis, the cold stage seldom appears. It is easy to know

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when the paroxysm is coming on or a dry
cough which is quite distressing to the
patient and continues until the commence-
ment of the remission but not so distress-
ing as when it first commences: it increases
gradually as action takes place, it arises
from a restricted state of the lungs
and always declines as the fever rises.

In Bilious Fever there are frequent
occurrences of the bowels becoming tight
and almost unable to act on Medicine,
partly from the remote causes on the stomach
and partly from an accumulation of bile
in this organ and the duodenum; and if
not relieved will soon terminate fatally.
This fever runs through its course in several
cases in one or two days, but in more mild
cases it continues for fifteen or twenty
days. Treatment. Should first com-
mence the treatment with blood letting,

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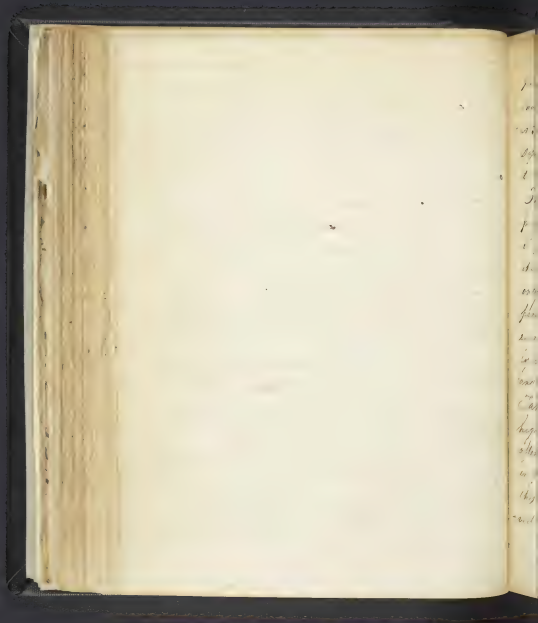
It is a common error to resort to
with saline medicine, for the system
is so imperfectly adapted to the remedy
so not demand it as a remedy. The
demand for salt is not strong is very apt
to arise in the case of the first disease
and prostration of strength and failure
on the lymphatic system or the system of the
joints is always interrupted or injured in
renewal, and to neglect this would
often result in a disease of the
joints and degeneration of the
system of the system, as in the case of
the system of the system, as in the case of

Where the symptoms demand it should
be freely drawn from the system
making the age, the strength and habits
with the joints our criterion. The symptoms
demanding venous action as a determination
of the blood to the heart or any other impor-
tant organ as the stomach, the lungs

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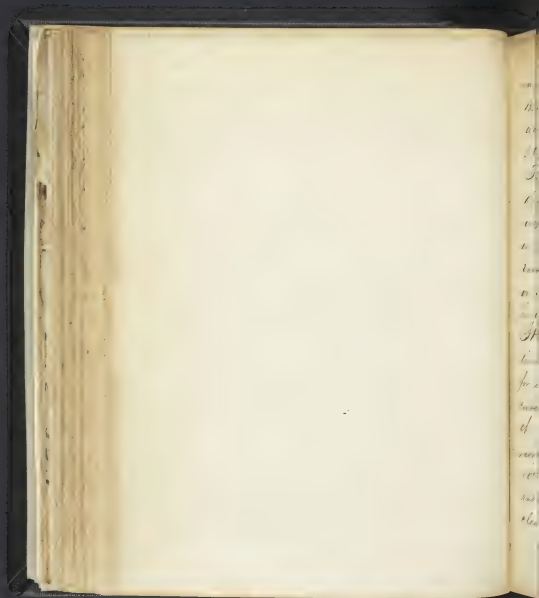
it is just for a scar-
ficator. or it does not relieve. whether
it should be repeated. Where there is a deter-
mination to the head blood should be drawn
topical for means of the scar-ficator. Cuffs
one Leeches. solid applications with frequent
effusion of blood, but healthy vessels for the
head should be drawn on solid applications
reapplied. this failing blood should be
drawn from the temples by pinches or tenets
Leeches. and if this fails to relieve the patient
a blister should be applied to the scalp and
there suffered to remain twenty four hours.
sometimes in consequence of ~~the~~ a blister
of the head, strangury is produced and is
to be relieved by Diluent Urinary.

Of all the means of extraction blood lette
I prefer Leeches, ^{with} pinches or tenets we may
be able to draw any amount we wish
which is less painful and terrifying to the



patent, and more simple in form which
served answers to purpose with great
is: The one furnished to a patient when the
symptoms demand it is not it, but
the one is to be used in an acute case.

This is a sovereign remedy; the one
furnished to the patient in a chronic
case, or other instance, more particularly in
the more acute cases, than the
one cleanse the prima via but have a
purgant effect on the organs, the also
act on the soft parts of the capillaries,
in some of which a perspiration is forced
and great remedy. Of all the Emetic articles
Tartarized Antimony is entitled to our
highest confidence, as its effect remains long
after the expulsion of the mucus: and there
is an emetic dressed a specific power, as
this must in an acute stage should be dispo-
sed in a cup full of warm water and in taken.



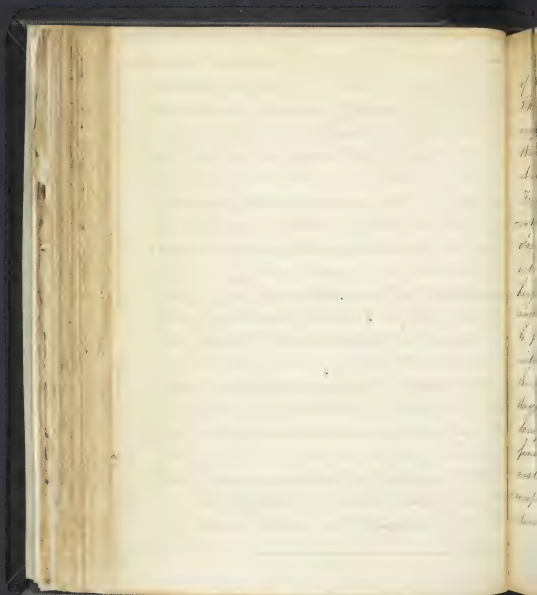
a broken dose until vomiting is induced
then its operation should be promoted with
warm water or Camomile tea until the
stomach is completely evacuated.

The next step to be pursued is to open the
intestinal canal, this is to be done by purgatives,
this class is perhaps superior to most in
the Natural Medicines: there are a great
variety of & is very often met with a large
or inactive state of the bowels are ~~disordered~~
it could be purgative medicines.

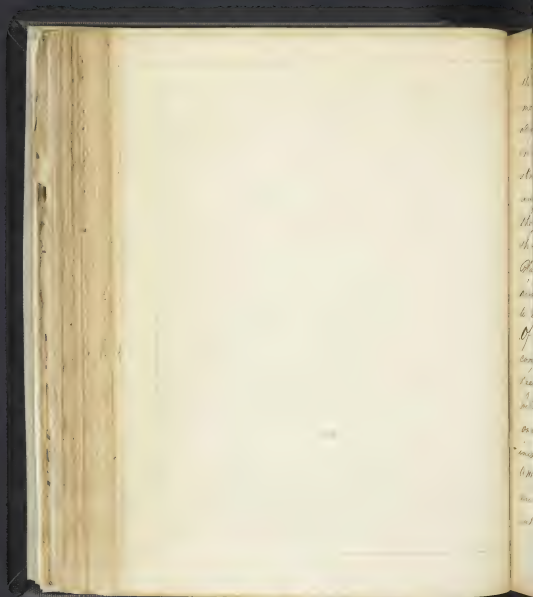
It is of the greatest importance to pay par-
ticular attention to the alimentary canal,
for without this we must always fail in the
case of bilious Fevers. As an emetic was given
the mild Mucilage of Marsh-mallows is perhaps
not but perhaps it would be better combined
with other purgatives as Senna, Cassia, &c.
and Rhubarb, &c. After the bowels have been
cleared of the bile with their feculent contents

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sudorific mixture should be administered
which very frequently puts an end to the
Disease. There have been a great many
preparations of Antimony in use such as
the golden sulphate of Antimony, James's
powder but the simple tartarized Antimony
is superior to any of them; it should be
given in small doses, so as not to nauseate
the stomach. as nausea has been proved de-
trimental in Typhus. When the skin is dry
and hot, the pulse strong and hurried I
have seen the sweet spirit of nit. ad-
ministered with the happiest effect given in
a dose of forty drops soon half hour the
pulse becomes less hurried and more soft
the respiration easier and a gentle misture
beats out a perspiration over the surface of the body
with a remission if not a solution of the
Disease. The acetate of Ammonia is a
valuable sudorific and also the carbonate

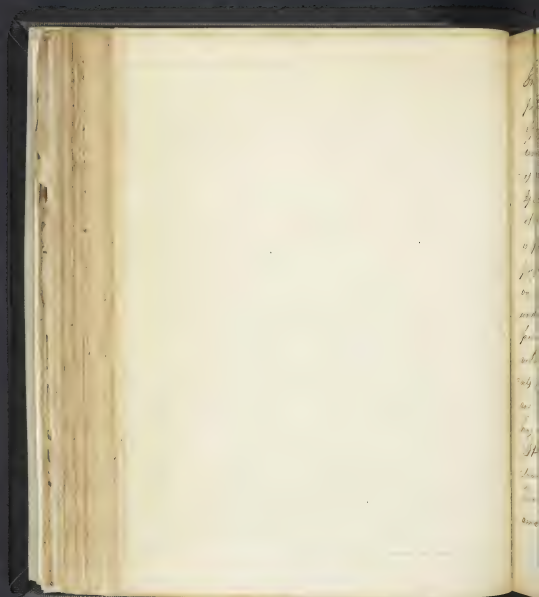


of ammonia is too great with 8 pp. 12.
The cold bath is amongst the most valuable
remedies when cautiously administered after
the elementary count has been evacuated,
it seldom fails to put a speedy end to the
fever more particularly at the commence-
ment of the disease. The practitioner is to be
dissuaded and never to resort to the remedy
until the paroxysm has nearly reached its
height and when there is no perspiration or
any tendency to diaphoresis and the patient
is full and warm to the touch and the
sensation of burning on the surface
the respiration laborious short and jerky
day; as to at this point it affords very
temporary relief if it does not put a
final solution to the disease. After admin-
istering the remedy the patient is to be im-
mersed into a refreshing chamber ^{the} respiration
becomes easy the skin moist and relaxed



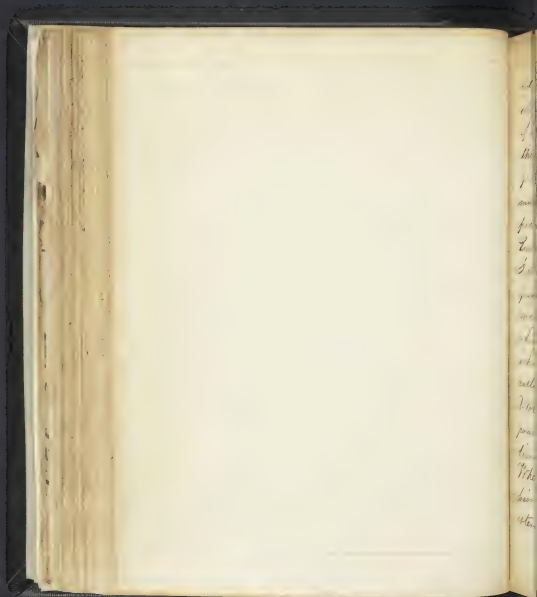
the tongue and fauces must with an abatement of all the symptoms. The modes of administering the Cold Bath are various, in general I am inclined to it is to stop the patient if not his pulse ceases and pour it over him he is to be kept full until the patient feels a sensation of shivering then he should be wrapped up in a warm blanket and warm Cordial drinks given him, there is an immediate determination to the surface with a copious perspiration. Of the good effects of the Cold Bath I am confident having during the last summer seen upwards of two hundred cases of delirium remittent, fever and on at least one hundred to remain in previous delirium - interested with the happiest effect.

When the disease is over and the patient now exhausted a little brandy may be poured out on his face with the view of procuring



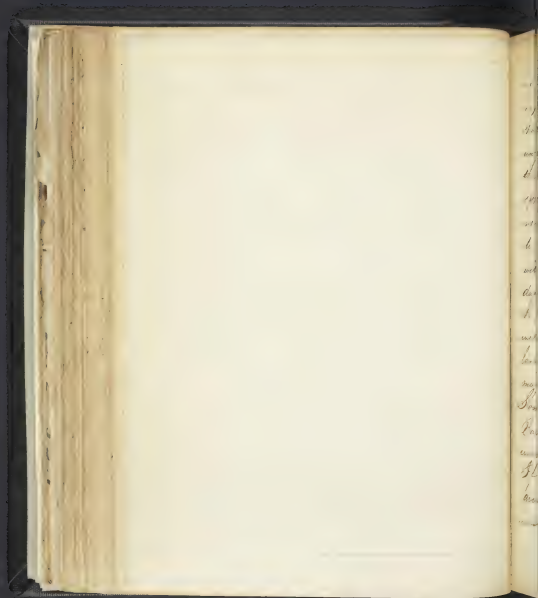
In the last stage of pure apoplexy the
patient with venous or bloody stools,
often a great relief to the patient
coming from the disease the progress
of the last function is to be continued and
Squacumaria combined is much more useful
the disease with great ease in the phlegm
is produced which must be interrupted the
progress of the disease, considering the time of
on the Symplocos leaf and is kept up by the
under and constantly stimulated by the
food, administered as before the same
volatile alkali either Brande with antiseptic
ants In the sinking stage of these diseases
are of great importance to the physician, it
may be managed by medical men.

It is the custom of many Physicians in the
South to commence the treatment of the
disease by giving twenty five grains of Cal
omel and then administering it in small doses



ent to the use of it, as a stimulant is given
even in the most violent cases of
if there is no tendency to inflammation, &
the indication to use it, but it is a
stimulant, & is given when inflammation is
present, never failing to destroy it. It
is a stimulant, & is given in all cases
I should be opposed to its use, & in
all the mercurial diseases, as much
more frequent, and disreputable than it
is, & it is not a cure, I have seen the
whole throat burst with it, & the
callous openings through it for life.

Notwithstanding all this, & the
practice under certain circumstances, and
timely administered proves very beneficial.
When there is perceived the least intermi-
-sion the Peruvian Bark should be admi-
nistered in as large quantities as the stomach



will admit, making the stomach our guide
respecting the dose and quantity. If the Doctor
should recur the Purg. should be discontinued
until the next intermission. There is one
thing here to be recollected that if the
system is not prepared for the Purg. it
never fails to be detrimental, finding this
to be the case the bowels should be purged
with Calomel and James's powder every
day or every other day until the fur leaves
the tongue and at this period the system
will be prepared to receive the Purg. with
benefit. Wine is a valuable remedy and
may be allowed with the Peruvian Purg.
Sometimes the stomach refuses to take the
Purg. in substance and under such cir-
cumstances it should be given in decoction.
If it refuses the decoction, it should be
given combined with some Pectoral or an-
temetic &c Sometimes one form will be

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quite disgusting when another may be very agreeable. The sulphate of Quina promises to be a very valuable remedy as the dose in quantity is small and the stomach is enabled under any circumstances to take it with ease. The patient's diet should be light and nourishing he should eat frequently and a little at a time his exercise should be moderate increasing it gradually as he regains his strength

